The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, welfare and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 24, 1918.

The less men think the more they talk.—Montesquieu.

WHOLE NO. 1318 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1936 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 26, NO. 29

A. F. of L. Favors Both Industrial And Craft Unions, Green Asserts

Searchlight of Facts Reveals False Issue of Industrial Unionism Raised By Committee for Industrial Organization, He Declares.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement to correct the misunderstandings prevalent regarding the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward craft and industrial unions.

"The public mind has become greatly confused over the issue which has developed between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"It has been alleged that the fight is based upon the question of industrial versus craft unionism, and that the president of the American Federation of Labor rigidly stands for the exclusive application of the craft union plan, while the chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization stands for the exclusive application of the industrial plan of organization.

Must Consider Human Equation

"This impression is wrong. The facts are, the American Federation of Labor has applied and will continue to apply both the industrial and craft union form of organization in all its organizing activities. It fully recognizes that while industrial production has changed, human nature remains the same.

"Skilled workers are no different now than they were before the advent of mass production and the establishment of mass production industries. Workers still wish to utilize their skill and training and as key men use their ingenuity, skill, genius and training to secure for themselves the highest wage possible.

"It is this human equality which must be taken into account in the application of either the craft union or industrial plan of organization. If the American Federation of Labor would follow any other plan it would ignore both the facts and the realities of life.

"In order that the issue which seems to have confused the public mind may be made clear and understandable, I assert in behalf of the American Federation of Labor that its policy is to favor and apply both the craft and industrial form of unionism in all its organizing activities as each peculiar situation may require and as circumstances will permit.

Industrial Union Fallacy Exposed

"The so-called industrial union issue which has been so strongly emphasized by the representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization in the steel organizing campaign, falls flat, under the keen, penetrating light of analyzed facts. What are these facts? They warrant careful examination.

"It is loudly proclaimed that in the steel campaign just launched by the Committee for Industrial Organization that all employes of the steel corporations will be taken to the one union or little.

"The representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization announce that all machinists, electricians, building trades mechanics, chemical employes such as engineers, firemen and brakemen employed on branch lines owned by these steel corporations, and other miscellaneous workers, must if they become organized be turned over to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

"However, none of these representatives will agree to turn over the coal miners and coke workers over whom the United Mine Workers have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor employed by the United States Steel Corporation, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other steel companies, even though said workers may be key men, to the one big union.

"Neither will the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union agree to turn over the ore miners over whom they have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor's executive board employed by the steel corporations in Alabama, upon the Mesaba Range in northern Michigan and in other ore producing districts although they may be key men, to the one big union.

"Neither would the International Typographical Union agree if they found the steel corporations were operating printing plants and requested the printers to turn over these workers over whom they have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor to the one big union.

"The same would be true of the Textile Workers and the garment-making organizations if they found the steel corporations were manufacturing textile workers and garment workers in some auxiliary plants owned by the steel corporations.

Avoid Rigid Rules

"The situation, therefore, presents itself about as follows:

"Representatives of the organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, in spite of the fact they urgently demand that those workers employed in steel whom they have been given jurisdiction and entitled over to the one big union, but those workers whom they have been given their own jurisdiction even though employed by the steel corporations—never! But the experience of the past indicates warranted and conclusions reached from a consideration of these facts are that in the conduct of any organizing campaign, common sense must be used; that no rigid, doctrinaire rule can be followed; that the form of organization best suited to the needs of the situation be applied in the broadest possible way, but in doing so the legal and moral rights of all concerned be respected so far as it is possible to do so."

Importance of Ratifying Child Labor Amendment Stressed by Miss Lenroot

Interstate Compacts Held of Little Value in Protecting Children From Inhuman Employers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The great importance of prompt ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution in order to insure adequate protection of children against exploitation by those who own and operate industry was stressed by Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in an address before the 75th convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City, N. J.

After pointing out the persistent and effective efforts of the American Federation of Labor in favor of the amendment during the years that have elapsed since Congress, in 1924, submitted the amendment resolution to the legislatures of the various States, Miss Lenroot said:

"We have 24 States that have ratified the Child Labor Amendment and only 12 more States are needed. The issues are clear. There should be no great difficulty in obtaining these 12 ratifications that are necessary.

Interstate Compacts of Little Value

"Under vigorous opposition, based, as I have said, for the most part, upon misrepresentation and misunderstanding, our progress has been blocked and it is before us today to determine whether the ranks of labor, together with all others interested in the protection of children and of family life, will join hands in a solemn resolve to see to it that we shall not extend beyond the next two years the period of struggle to put this amendment in the Constitution. There is no mountain yet devised which will take its place.

"Interstate compacts which have been much discussed in certain parts of the country offer only a very slight procedure and only a very partial protection even if they could be adopted and put into effect in any reasonable length of time.

"Industry today is nation-wide in its organization. Competition is nation-wide, and only a nation-wide standard will suffice to accomplish those objectives which Samuel Gompers and President Green have so close to their hearts, which American working men have always realized as necessary for their children. For in the great international union movement the lowest standard of entrance into industry has been maintained and insisted upon for many years.

Child Labor Must Be Wiped Out

"As I said in the beginning, there are many serious problems before us in the country affecting our future and the future of our children, affecting the very future of America itself, for which children cannot be given those advantages and opportunities to attain which we give all our lives and our strength and our service, then American civilization is doomed. The Child Labor Amendment is only one part of this struggle.

"Other very vital issues concerning the entrance of youth into industry—the ways in which labor and education and their social forces may be united to afford youth as they enter the adult years a fair chance to work and earn and achieve—all of these things would are more interesting to us than this narrow principle of the elimination of children from the labor market.

"Yet we must clean up this job before we go long and carry forward as a memorial to Samuel Gompers and all those others who contributed of their best to the objective which is so dear to us—the final inclusion in the basic law of our land of a charter for the children of America which will forever protect them from exploitation."

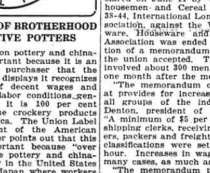
POTTERS' UNION LABEL HAS UNIQUE INSIGNIA

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The new union label recently adopted by the Brotherhood of Operative Potters has a distinctive design which attracts immediate attention.

In addition to the name of the Brotherhood the insignia show various products of the pottery workers, including vases, dishes and other crockery, and also the shield of the United States flanked with the inscription "Union Label" and "Made in U. S. A."

There are now over 50 labels issued or used by national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.



UNION LABEL OF BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATIVE POTTERS

The union label on pottery and chinaware is very important because it is an assurance to the purchaser that the manufacturer who displays it recognizes the importance of decent wages and hours and union labor conditions generally. Moreover, it is 100 per cent guarantee that the crockery products are made in America. The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor points out that this is especially important because over 30 per cent of the pottery and chinaware sold annually in the United States is imported from lands where workers receive less than $4 per week for 60 hours labor.

The Potters' Brotherhood union label is imprinted on the bottom of all pottery made in accordance with union rules, together with the trade-mark of the brand. Union workers and their friends in every city should insist on maintaining high standards of wages and hours by demanding the union label on pottery products carrying the union label.

Continued Curse Of Unemployment

Jobless Army Has Ranged From Over 15,000,000 in 1933 to 11,259,000 in May, 1936.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The persistent tragedy of unemployment to which millions of working men and women in the United States are consigned by the refusal of employers to reduce hours in order to provide employment for all of those willing and able to work and increase the buying power of the masses by raising wages is trenchantly revealed in the current estimate issued by the American Federation of Labor covering unemployment from January, 1933, to May, 1936.

The statistics are compiled from records of the United States Government. They show that those who own and control American industry, and thereby employment opportunities for the workers, are largely responsible for a jobless army ranging from a high of 15,653,000 in March, 1933, to a low of 11,259,000 in May, 1936.

This calamity of continued unemployment for millions of able-bodied persons, coupled with the onward march of business recovery to the point where industrial leaders frequently state that the depression which struck the country in 1929 is over, is doubly tragic because the suffering imposed on jobless adults includes their families, thus causing many millions of dependents to the distress decreed by industrial overlords who declare that large profits for the owners of industry must take preference over employment and wages for the jobless millions.

Following is the American Federation of Labor estimate of employment by months from January, 1933, to May, 1936:

	1933
January	15,166,000
February	15,319,000
March	15,653,000
April	15,125,000
May	14,615,000
June	13,843,000
July	13,458,000
August	12,662,000
September	11,854,000
October	11,842,000
November	12,372,000
December	12,760,000
	1934
January	13,382,000
February	12,964,000
March	12,420,000
April	12,004,000
May	11,771,000
June	11,714,000
July	12,222,000
August	12,362,000
September	12,429,000
October	12,213,000
November	12,581,000
December	12,359,000
	1935
January	13,058,000
February	12,764,000
March	12,608,000
April	12,379,000
May	12,382,000
June	12,389,000
July	12,475,000
August	12,219,000
September	11,789,000
October	11,449,000
November	11,483,000
December	11,397,000
	1936
January	12,646,000
February	12,570,000
March	12,183,000
April	11,503,000**
May	11,259,000*

* Revised. * Preliminary.

WAREHOUSE UNION WINS SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The strike declared on June 11 by Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Local 34-44, International Longshoremen's Association, against the Wholesale Hardware, Housewares and Stiff Kitchen Trade Association was ended by the negotiation of a memorandum of terms which the union accepted. The strike, which involved about 300 men, was terminated one month after the men walked out.

"The memorandum of terms arrived at provides for increases in wages for terms of the agreement eight hours will Denton, president of the union said. "A minimum of $5 per day was set for shipping clerks, receiving clerks, checkers, packers and freight handlers. Other classifications were set at 55 cents an hour. Increases in wages represent, in many cases, as much as $25 per month.

"The memorandum provides for one week's vacation, with pay. Under the new code to be performed upon New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

"The memorandum of terms guarantees that there shall be no discrimination against members of the union activities, and further provides that a man who went out on strike will be reemployed without discrimination.

"The memorandum further sets forth a provision for the setting up of an Employe-Employer Impartial Board for the purpose of handling grievances. The union has been instructed to meet with representatives of the employers for the purpose of working out the details of setting up the procedure of the impartial board."

EDITORIALS

RAIL PENSIONS DESPITE JUDICIAL VETO

It was quite generally believed that the action of Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court in handing down a decision that the Railroad Retirement Tax Act of 1935 was unconstitutional, and in the injunction prohibiting Government officials from instituting proceedings designed to collect from the railroads the 3½ per cent payroll tax which the measure prescribed, definitely barred payment of railroad pensions pending action of the higher courts on Justice Bailey's edict. The Act also required the railroads to deduct 3½ per cent of the wages paid railroad employes. Justice Bailey's decision held that the Tax Act was unconstitutional, but did not invalidate the Retirement Act setting up the pension system.

Without taking into consideration judicial action on the two pension bills the last Congress appropriated $46,685,000 for pension payment on the theory that the taxes levied on the carriers and railroad employes would eventually flow into the United States Treasury.

Under this appropriation the Railroad Retirement Board declares that it will proceed to pay the pensions authorized by the Retirement Act as long as the appropriation holds out.

About 4,000 railroad workers are immediately eligible for benefits and 26,000 additional 26,000 have filed applications but have not yet fulfilled all conditions necessary for receiving the pensions.

The Retirement Board says that initiation of the full pension disbursements marked the first operation in the United States of a governmental old-age retirement system for other persons than employes of the Government.

As a starter the Board certified annuities ranging from $12.55 to $91 a month. The pensions are available for railroad workers who are 65 years of age or who have served 30 years of service. They are based on length of service and rates of compensation.

The largest of the first 18 annuities went to Thomas Biddle Strain, 72 years old, of Johnson City, Tenn., who has been employed on various railroads for 54 years. His monthly check—one of the generous social security checks of 1940 He was retired on the Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad.

Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, said that the first pension payments "have great historical significance, not only to railroad workers but to workers of all sorts in America," because they forecast what is in store for 26,000,000 to 30,000,000 American working men and women for whom social security annuities begin to accrue January 1, 1937, under the Social Security Act."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN WISCONSIN

With continued attacks made by subversives on the principle of unemployment insurance given tangible form in the Federal Social Security Law enacted by Congress last year, it is interesting to note that unemployment insurance legislation went into effect in Wisconsin the forepart of July without any of the disruptive effects on business in that State which would have naturally resulted if the lamentations of the reactionary Jeremiahs had any legitimate basis.

The Wisconsin law affects approximately 3,000 employers and brings under its scope 400,000 workers, who are eligible for benefits if they lose their jobs and earn an average of $1,500 a year or less.

Other States have placed unemployment insurance laws on their statute books since the enactment of the Federal law, but none of the benefits prescribed are payable to the jobless until next year or later. The benefits under the Wisconsin law became effective the first of July and gives that State the honor of being the first one with unemployment insurance legislation in complete operation.

The Wisconsin law was enacted in 1931, but because of the business depression the 2 per cent payroll tax levied upon employers did not begin until 1934. These assessments, segregated in a separate reserve accounts, now total $12,000,000. It is from this fund that jobless workers will be compensated.

The minimum unemployment benefit is $5 a week. The minimum is increased to $10 for those whose full-time pay is $25 a week; to $12.50 for an average pay of $25 to $30 a week, and to $15, the highest rate, for workers who normally are paid $30 a week.

The duration of the unemployment compensation depends on how long an employe has worked for his employer after the probationary service period prescribed by the law has expired.

Unemployment insurance has been advocated by the American Federation of Labor for a number of years. The operation of the Wisconsin law will be watched with considerable interest by organized labor and other progressive movements.

STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS WITH LABOR GAINS

Portsmouth, Ohio (AFLNS). — Approximately 5,500 employes of the Portsmouth Steel Corporation have returned to work following the settlement of a 52-day strike, which was called by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to enforce their demands for wage increases and abolition of the 17 departmental councils, which the Association claimed were company unions.

According to Richard Evans, chairman of the joint strike committee which negotiated the agreement settling the strike with representatives of the steel corporation and Federal conciliators in Pittsburgh, the terms included:

Full recognition of the union by the company.

Agreement by the company to enter into negotiations with the union within 14 days relative to wages, hours and work conditions.

Denial by the company of an erroneous statement to the effect it considered certain members of the union guilty of planning the killing of a company guard during the strike.

Re-employment of all workers on the payroll of the company at the time the strike was declared.

Verbal agreement by both sides that each will earnestly endeavor to establish and maintain friendly relations.

Company Union Remains

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Officials of the Portsmouth Steel Company announced that neither the open shop nor the company union had been discarded at its plant in Portsmouth, Ohio, in the strike settlement agreement.

The announcement was made following the assertion by a union spokesman that the company had abandoned its open shop policy for recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Wagner Act Upheld By Federal Court

Three United States Judges in New York Rule That the Labor Relations Law Is Constitutional and Order Associated Press to Reinstate Employe Discharged for Union Activities.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—In an outstanding decision the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit unanimously held the constitutional validity of the National Labor Relations Act, the three judges unanimously ruling that Congress had not exceeded its powers in enacting the law.

Six cases involving alleged unfair labor practices proscribed by the Labor Relations Act were before the court on appeals from rulings of the National Labor Relations Board, whose actions had been challenged by employers as unlawful on the ground that the Act violated the Constitution of the United States. In five of the cases the Appeals Court ruled in favor of the Labor Relations Board, and decided against the Board in only one case.

Associated Press Loses

The new decision in the case before the Court on an application by the Labor Relations Board for an order enforcing the Board's ruling requiring the Associated Press to reinstate Morris Watson, a former employe of the Associated Press, whom the Labor Board found had been discharged because of his activities as an official of the American Newspaper Guild, an organization composed of editorial employes of newspapers and press associations.

We think the order was validly made and must be enforced," the Court said.

The decision of the Labor Board followed a hearing held before Dean Charles E. Clark of Yale Law School, who sat as a special master in the case.

The opinion upholding the action of the Labor Board and sustaining the constitutionality of the Labor Act was written by Judge Martin T. Manton and concurred in by Judge Thomas W. Swan and Judge Augustus N. Hand.

On August 2, the Court was agreed the Associated Press was engaged in interstate commerce, the decision continued:

Right to Organize Affirmed

"This act does not hamper the legitimate rights of the employer who may discharge or refuse employment to anyone or any other cause agreeable to him. Moreover, it does not make the right to discharge as a weapon for interfering with the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively.

"The employer retains full control and may deal with his employes over the wage he shall pay and the working conditions he shall furnish. He remains the master of the operation of his business.

"Industrial disputes in an industry or business engaged in interstate commerce may, and frequently do, burden or obstruct that commerce to such commerce," the opinion continued. "Congress recognized this in the act."

Injunctions Against Board Refused

The other cases decided by the Circuit Court in favor of the Labor Board were appeals from decisions of the Labor Board in which the Board was granted injunctions restraining the Board from acting on complaints filed with it charging violations of the Labor Relations Act.

In each instance the Circuit Court affirmed the refusal of the lower court to grant an injunction. The appellants who thus lost their fight against the constitutionality of the Labor Act were the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company of Yonkers, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, the du Pont Rayon Company and the Precision Casting Company.

Rules on Interstate Commerce

In the case of the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company the Appeals Court ruled against the action of the Labor Board on the ground that the company was not engaged in interstate commerce. The Labor Board asked for an order enforcing its command for the reinstatement of 18 employes who were allegedly dismissed for affiliation with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. In its decision refusing to grant the enforcement order the Court said:

"In its manufacturing business relating to the sale in no way engaged in interstate commerce, nor did its labor practices so directly affect interstate commerce as to come within the Federal commerce power."

Cap and Millinery Workers Board Supports Roosevelt

Coney Island, N. Y. (AFLNS).—The General Executive Board of the Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, in session here, adopted a resolution putting the union on record as supporting President Roosevelt and urged labor everywhere to back him in November.

The board paid a high tribute to the President for his efforts to introduce new social concepts in government and give them expression in social and labor legislation for the benefit of the workers. It declared that labor owes to President Roosevelt a debt of gratitude for the many ways in which his administration has opened to wage earners.

Industrial Organization Group Cited To Answer Charges of Establishing Dual Organization and Fomenting Insurrection Within the A. F. of L.

Officers of Twelve National and International Unions Notified to Appear Before American Federation of Labor Executive Council on August 3.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor served formal notice on the Committee for Industrial Organization, its officers and the 12 unions composing it to appear before the Executive Council on August 3 for trial on charges of having established a dual organization and "fomenting insurrection" within the American Federation of Labor in violation of the Federation's constitution, and with rebelling "against the administrative organization policies adopted by the majority vote of the duly accredited delegates in attendance" at the 1935 convention of the Federation.

The charges were submitted to the Council by John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department. The Council had previously asked that union executives serving on the C. I. O. and whose chairman is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to appear before it in connection with the Council's demand that the committee be dissolved. The eight executives refused the Council's request.

Twelve Unions Cited

Mr. Frey opened his letter to the Council by saying "that he was submitting charges against the Committee for Industrial Organization and its officers and the following organizations:

"United Mine Workers of America; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; United Textile Workers of America; Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union; Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; International Union United Automobile Workers of America; United Rubber Workers of America, and the International Typographical Union.

Text of Charges

Mr. Frey's charges were as follows:

"1. The Committee for Industrial Organization is a dual organization functioning within the American Federation of Labor as such, and in its administrative activities it is clearly competing as a rival organization with the American Federation of Labor.

"The final authority in the American Federation of Labor on questions of jurisdiction is the Executive Council and the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The Committee for Industrial Organization has set itself up as a dual authority, and is now engaged in an effort to determine questions of jurisdiction and to make decisions which create a conflict with those of the Executive Council and conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Contract Violated

"2. The organizations that participated in the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization and now hold membership therein are engaged in fostering, maintaining and promoting the movement and effort of fomenting insurrection within the American Federation of Labor.

"3. Each of the organizations hereinnamed who hold membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization have violated the contract which they have entered into with the American Federation of Labor when they were granted certificates of affiliation. The section of the contract which I charge as having been breached reads as follows:

"'Provided that the said union shall conform to the constitution, laws, rules and regulations of the American Federation of Labor, and in default therefor, or any part, this certificate of affiliation may be suspended or revoked according to the laws of this Federation.'

Rebellion Against Majority

"4. That the Committee for Industrial Organization is acting in violation of and in opposition to the decision of the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor and that its acts constitute rebellion against the administrative organization policies adopted by majority vote of the duly accredited delegates in attendance at said convention.

"5. These charges are filed against the Committee for Industrial Organization, enclosing a copy of the charges and announcing the trial date. He said that the charges would be heard, not been determined, but that the 12 unions would be expected to appear together on August 3.

If the unions fail to appear, he declared the Council will take all the facts into consideration and render a decision. It was his opinion that the decision would be made at the forthcoming session and would not be delayed for a further meeting.

Mr. Green pointed out that the action of the Executive Council was based on the instructions that the courts had held that when members of a union were charged with-offenses they were entitled to have the charges served on them and receive their day in court.

"When proceedings are undertaken in this way," he declared, "the courts generally refuse to interfere with the internal affairs of these organizations.

Hopes Trial May Be Avoided

"I hope that in the interim conferences may be held and an understanding reached so that we may avoid the necessity of a trial and the hearing on the charges."

He said his hope was based on the fact that a conference between both sides had met the night before. Those present at the conference included Mr. Lewis, Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor; George M. Harrison, chairman of the subcommittee appointed by the Executive Council last January to confer with the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Possibly these conferences will continue, and they may promote a settlement and avoid further difficulty in the ranks of labor," Mr. Green said, adding:

"With the trial almost three weeks off, our hopes have been lifted and we expect that common sense and good judgment will prevail."

Mr. Green declared that the Executive Council had not abandoned its minimum demand for peaceful dissolution of the C. I. O.

"Anything labor cannot function with two contesting forces," he said. "It is tough enough to function when one force is united, it is almost impossible to get anywhere when labor is divided."

American Recreation Groups Not Officially Represented at Berlin Vacations Congress

Labor Chest Cites Workers' Indignation at Hitler's Attempt to Use World Meeting for Nazi Propaganda.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—America will not be officially represented at the forthcoming World Congress for Vacations and Recreation in Berlin, it was stated at the headquarters of the Labor Chest for the Relief and Liberation of Workers in Europe, 7 West Sixteenth Street. Neither the National Recreation Association or any other American organization engaged in the promotion of recreational activities will have official delegates at the Nazi-dominated Congress, it was added.

The Labor Chest is organized and maintained by the American Federation of Labor. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., is president of the Labor Chest Board. Matthew Woll, president of the A. F. of L., is chairman, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of labor leaders and heads of international unions.

Almost five months ago officers of the Labor Chest pointed out that they were informed by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Transport Workers' Federation that the Nazi Labor Front planned to use the forthcoming world congress into a huge demonstration for Nazism. The National Recreation Association was to represent America at the Congress, the Nazis announced.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the Labor Chest, immediately called the attention of the officers of the National Recreation Association to the Nazi maneuvers and protested on behalf of American labor against their contemplated participation in the Congress. Howard Braucher, secretary of the National Recreation Association, stated explicitly in his answering letter:

"Individuals who go from the United States to the second international congress will go as individuals and not as representatives of the National Recreation Association. . . . Each individual who goes to the Congress will go on his own initiative and not as representing the National Recreation Association."

The announcement that Gustavus T. Kirby, American Olympic official, will report to the Congress on recreational facilities and activities in America met with sharp criticism. Labor circles characterized the Nazi organization attempt on Mr. Kirby's part to give the Nazis and their high-pressure Olympics propaganda a further boost.

BEER TAXED ONE BILLION DOLLARS IN THREE YEARS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The large capacity of the beer industry to pay taxes, which, of course, are passed on to beer consumers, is revealed in a survey by the United States Brewers' Association showing that from April 7, 1933, to June 1, 1936, Federal, State and municipal governments have collected taxes on this beverage amounting to $964,894,405.87. It is probable that complete figures for June will raise the taxes above a billion dollars for 38 months—a monthly tax bill of $26,300,000.